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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Louis E. McComas elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature. —— The U. S. battleship Maine arrived at Havana at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and was saluted by the forts and war vessels. —— Madrid newspapers commenting upon the Maine's visit to Havana, express opinion that it is inopportune and calculated to encourage the insurgents; it is announced that following this example the Spanish government will instruct their warships to visit a few American ports. —— The House devoted almost all of its session yesterday to a political debate under cover of discussing the Indian appropriation bill. —— The Teller resolution was debated in the Senate; Senator Butler, offered an amendment to the Postoffice appropriation bill providing for an extension of free delivery; the Pension appropriation bill passed. —— A telegram from Consul General Lee said the Maine had been received with every courtesy; it is denied that there has been trouble between Gen. Lee and Secretary General Congosto; the Maine's crew will be kept closely aboard ship, and the vessel will be relieved in a few weeks by one of the cruisers. —— The Spanish government has a numerous fleet in Cuban waters. —— Nineteen survivors of the filibustering steamer Tillie sunk off Barnegat were saved by a coasting schooner; four of the crew were lost; it is believed the vessel was scuttled by traitors; a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents was on the Tillie when she sank. —— An English syndicate has arranged for the erection of a million dollar steel plant at Birmingham, Ala. —— Tom Watson will be the Populist candidate for Governor of Georgia. —Corbett last night signed articles for a fight wiih Fitzsimmons, which George Considine is confident he can pull off next Summer. —— Considerable damage done by a gale of wind at St. Louis; its velocity was sixty-nine miles an hour. ——Severe snow storm at Chicago with wind sixty miles; railroad trains delayed. ——Fire at Spokane, Wash.; eight lives were lost; the property loss was $225,000. — Renewal of demonstrations against Jews in Algiers occurred yesterday. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent.; last loan at 1½ per cent.; cotton firm—middling 5¾c; flour was quiet but firm and higher; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red $1.05½; corn—spot firm; No. 2 35¾c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm at 34½@34¾c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 A.M., 43 deg.; 8 P.M., 64 deg.; maximum, 66 deg.; minimum, 43 deg.; mean, 54 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .88; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.41.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm has moved from central over Missouri to central over Lake Erie, increasing in energy and causing heavy winds over the Tennessee and Ohio valleys and the lakes. Rain is falling from the Carolinas north to the lakes and northeast to New England, and snow over the lakes, Western Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys. Fair weather prevails mostly over the south, southwest and western sections, with falling temperatures. It is warmer south and east of the storm centre. Storm southwest signals are displayed from Wilmington north along the coast. Heavy gales are expected to-night and Wednesday.

Local forecast up to 12 midnight Wednesday—Cloudy, with showers to-night; fair Wednesday; southerly winds, becoming westerly; warmer, followed by falling temperature Wednesday night.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 4.4 feet.

Port Almanac---January 26.

Sun Rises	7.04 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.21 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 17 M.
High Water at Southport	11.17 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.57 A. M.

As an illustration of how the cotton spinning industry is growing in Oriental countries there has been an increase of about 5,000,000 spindles within a decade, the number now being 6,500,000.

The total municipal indebtedness in the United States is placed at $800,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 since 1890. People who live in big cities have to pay for the luxury.

The Philadelphia *Times* has placed us under obligations for its interesting and valuable almanac for 1898, which is filled with useful statistical and other information in condensed form and conveniently arranged for reference.

If there are any $3,000,000 girls pining for a Russian nobleman to help them get away with it, all they have to do is to send their address to the Mayor or Philadelphia, whose aid has been asked by a Russian sire to get such a wife for his son.

Actor Ratcliffe got out of jail on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and then got in again on a charge of perjury. Maybe he is lucky in being in for he now has three wives to confront instead of one, the last one reporting from Jersey city.

A New York Republican paper gives the New England mill men a hint how to fix up that Southern wage question, of which they are complaining. The only way it sees is to send trades union and labor legislation missionaries down this way to regulate the wage question and thus bring wages up in the South. They will be resorting to that dodge before long.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Aben-Ali.
S. W. Sanders—Cut prices.
Vollers & Hashagen—Renown cigar.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Housekeepers—Take notice.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. A. Clark, of Wilson, is registered at the Orton.

— Bruce Williams, Esq., of Burgaw, is registered at the Orton.

— Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bonitz returned last evening from their bridal tour.

— Mr. Geo. F. Hewlett has returned from a visit to relatives in Kinston.

A CAUTIONARY SIGNAL.

The Report of Yellow Fever in Mississippi—Let Wilmington Be on Her Guard.

Whether the announcement, printed in the STAR yesterday, of one or more cases of yellow fever near Edwards, Mississippi, be considered seriously or not, it should be a reminder that it will require a tremendous and determined effort to keep this country free of yellow fever next Summer. The weather has been so unseasonably warm for several months that it is not impossible that the fever may break out in this country again from the germs that were left by the visitation of last year, unless we are blessed with an abundance of freezing weather before the close of the Winter; though its importation from other countries is most to be feared.

Doubtless the Federal authorities will be unusually vigilant and active in the country at large, and we must rely largely on them to keep the scourge out of the Gulf ports through which it usually gains entrance to the United States.

But we naturally feel a special interest in Wilmington; and we cannot urge too strongly on our municipal authorities the necessity of placing the city in the best sanitary condition possible, and to *keep it so*. There is much work to be done in this line, and every needed preparation should be made at once.

If two mild cases of small-pox can get up a "scare," what would one or two cases of yellow fever do in July or August? It would cause a panic—that is the correct word—and a general paralysis of business would follow from which we would not recover for weeks, even if the supposed one or two cases should not be followed by others. But if Wilmington should have yellow fever in epidemic form during the coming season the result, both in loss of life and trade, would be deplorable.

COLORED WOMEN FIGHT.

A Disgraceful Affair—One of the Combatants Severely Hurt.

The intersection of Eleventh and Market streets was the scene of considerable excitement about 4.15 o,clock yesterday afternoon. Emmeline Brown and Lou Campbell, two colored women, got into a fight from which the former came out much the worse for wear, wearing on her head a bad looking cut from a meat knife, not to speak of a painful wound received from her antagonist's teeth. Dr. T. S. Burbank was called to dress Emmmeline's wounds.

Clayton McLaren, colored, interferred and bystanders said held Emmeline while the other woman beat and bit her; when John Avery, another colored man ,tried to see fair play shown, to all McLaren drew a pistol oo him. Avery's wife and one or two other persons who tried to perserve order, suffered violence at the hands of McLaren, who was reported to be drinking. He and Lou Campbell, after the fracas was over, proceeded to Justice R. H. Bunting's office. They will be tried before him to-day.

Merritt--Cline.

Mr. H. Houston Merritt, of this city, and Miss Dessie Cline, of Newton, N. C., were united in marriage at high noon on Monday last, at Greensboro, N. C., Rev. J. H. Weaver, D. D., pastor of the West Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church of that place performing the service. The brid wore a handsome going-away suit of blue and carried a bouquet of carnations, hyacinths and maiden-hair ferns. In a very short time after the service they took the train for a bridal trip to Florida and will return to Wilmington and be at home at 611 Grace street after February 3d.

Visit of Inspection.

Mr. J. M. Mewborne, the newly elected Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, who has been in the city for a day or two, left yesterday afternoon for Elrod to inspect the convicts who are at work on the new Elrod-Hub branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. He had previously been to Castle Haynes to inspect the convicts there. He will go from Elrod to Raleigh.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Rev. Father James F. Mackin, of Washington city, has bought of Mr. J. L. Winner a lot on Carolina Beach and will erect there a handsome two-story summer residence.

— Col. A. M. Waddell has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address to the graduating class of the Medical College of South Carolina, at Charleston, April 1st.

— And now one of the Washington papers informs us that the sending of the battleship *Maine* to Havana "had the sanction of the Spanish Minister." Blessed Tony! "How the mighty are fallen!"

— Mr. L. H. Vollers has the contract for erecting at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets a handsome new two-story house with all modern improvements, for Herbert McClammy, Esq.

— King's Greenville *Weekly:* "The WILMINGTON STAR, the oldest daily paper in the State, and a tried and true friend of the people, celebrated the new year by coming out in a new dress from head to foot."

— The Charlotte papers announce the discovery of two well developed cases of small-pox in that city. The usual precautions, including compulsory vaccination, have been adopted to prevent a spread of the disease.

— There were two cases disposed of in the Mayor's Court yesterday. Both were for fast driving. One party submitted and paid the costs. The other appealed to the Superior Court, the Mayor having fixed a fine of $2.00 and costs.

— On account of Mardi Gras at Mobile, Ala., February 22nd, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets, Wilmington to Mobile, at rate of $23.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale February 19th, 20th and 21st, with final limit March 2nd, 1898.

— Ransom Cabe, colored, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Bunting for peddling without license. Officer Flynn served the warrant, and Cabe made a stubborn resistance. Another warrant was issued for this offence. Justice Bunting committed Cabe to jail to await trial at 10 A. M. to-day.

— Mr. P. Heinsberger yesterday issued circular letters to members of the Merchants' Association of Wilmington notifying them of the postponement of the members meeting from January 26th to the 28th at 8 o'clock. The deferment has already been announced by the STAR, and is because of the absence of Major Johnson in Florida.

WILMINGTON SOROSIS.

Enjoyable Meeting of the Art Department —Interesting Readings—Meeting of Literary Department Thursday.

The Art Department of Wilmington's Sorosis held an enjoyable meeting at the home of the chairman, Miss Anna Savage, yesterday at 9.30 A. M. The attendance was small, but quite a profitable season is said to have been spent.

Miss Mabel Martin's reading on "The Nature of Gothic Architecture," is highly complimented by those who heard it, as is Mrs. Pearsall's paper on "Gothic Architecture in England and Scandinavia." Miss Divine was not in attendance and the Department was therefore deprived of the pleasure of hearing a treatise from her pen on "Gothic Architecture in Germany." One visitor was in attendance upon the meeting yesterday.

The next meeting of the Art Department will be held on the second Tuesday in February and a highly interesting programme has been arranged. Mrs. E. McI. Gregg will prepare a paper on "Northern Gothic Sculpture to 1400 A. D." Miss Savage is to write a paper, the theme of which will be "Italian Gothic Style in Architecture." "Gothic Cathedrals in Italy" will be discussed by Miss Mabel Martin.

Thursday of this week, a meeting of the Literary Department of Sorosis will be held at the home of Mrs. James H. Chadbourn, Jr. The features of this meeting will be a paper on "Geoffrey Chaucer, 1328-1400," by Mrs. Walker Taylor; a reading, "Canterbury Tales," by Mrs. William Chadbourn and another; "House of France," by Miss M. Kingsbury.

They Don't Like It.

There is very general and very strong opposition to the ordinance making vaccination compulsory, and the point is made that the Mayor has no jurisdiction to try a case of violation of the ordinance because the penalty is fine or imprisonment or both, in the discretion of the court. This is a matter of importance; and if it is the intention to endeavor to enforce the ordinance, the question should be settled at once.

Chief Engineer Collins Arrived Yesterday.

Chief Engineer Jno. W. Collins, of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, arrived in the city yesterday from Washington, D. C., and inspected the condition of the *Morrill*. He returned to Washington last night, and after consulting the Secretary of the Treasury will send telegraphic communications here directing the repairs made. They will be made here most likely.

The Artesian Well.

The artesian well of the Clarendon Water Works has reached a depth of 491 feet. Yesterday's borings were in quick-sand, but on the day previous a stratum resembling charcoal was penetrated.

A "LEMON PARTY."

Pleasant Entertainment Given by the Ladies' Concordia Society—The Prize Winners.

The promise of the Ladies' Concordia Society to afford a delightful evening to their guests at the "Lemon Party" given last night was abundantly fulfilled and every attendant declares the event a splendid success.

There was much mystery connected with the affair, as the ladies refused to divulge the exact nature of the entertainment. As the guests arrived they found Harmony Circle apartments especially decorated for the occasion. The hall was converted into a bower of growing lemon trees laden with lemons. They were received by ladies attired in lemon-colored costumes, who gathered the lemons from the trees and presented one to each of the guests.

Later in the evening the lemons were cut by a special committee and the seeds of each counted. The person having the lemon with the most seeds was awarded an appropriate prize. One each to the lady and gentleman. Then there were boobies for the lady and gentleman having the least number of seeds. The prize winners were Misses Blanche David and Marcella Shrier, and Messrs. Julius Taylor and I. H. Weil.

All the seeds were collected in a pile, and guesses as to the total number were in order. Again Miss Shrier won the lady's prize, and Mr. Albert Solomon carried off the gentleman's prize.

About 11 o'clock delicious refreshments were served, after which the young people danced until past midnight. The music was furnished by Miller's orchestra.

The "Lemon Party" will be long remembered most pleasantly by every one who was so fortunate as to have attended.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The Kind of Weather We Generally Have in February.

The following data covering a period of twenty-seven years, and obtained from the Weather Bureau will be of interest. The kind of weather that February is going to bring is an unknown quantity, but the prognosticator ought to be able to make some calculations from the following:

Month of February for 27 Years.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 31. The warmest month was that of 1890, with average of 58. The coldest month was that of 1895, with an average of 37. The highest temperature was 80 on the 27th, 1890. The lowest temperature was 10 on the 5th, 1896. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in Spring, March 30th.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow) —Average for the month, 3.40 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 11. The greatest monthly precipitation was 6.54 inches in 1874. The least monthly precipitation was 1.25 inches in 1890. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 3.23 inches on the 20th and 21st, 1888. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to Winter of 1894-5 only) was 12.1 inches on the 17th and 18th, 1896.

Are Both Imposters?

Yesterday a man giving his name as James Ryan and claiming Washington, D. C., as his home, was here looking for a runaway 15-year old son. The boy's name is J. J. Ryan and he was here three or four days recently, in fact left Monday for Florence, S. C. Assistance was accorded the boy by several benevolently inclined persons here. He told them that he was trying to make his way to the home of an uncle at Charleston, S. C. He is a cripple and uses a crutch. A STAR representative met James Ryan, the father, yesterday and was told that the boy left home last November and that he had followed him from city to city since Christmas, frequently just behind him, yet always unable to apprehend him. This is the closest he has been upon him for some time. He said he had gotten a well-known minister here to telegraph authorities at Florence to hold the boy until his father could reach there. However, the latter had no money and when met by the STAR man had begged two dollars toward the fare. He said he very much feared he would have to walk to Florence and the boy would again escape him. Much of his travel since he started in pursuit has been on foot.

Aben Ali Rehearsal.

A grand *ensemble* rehearsal of "Aben Ali" was held last evening at the Opera House, and the whole piece was gone through in its entirety in a most satisfactory manner. The photographs of the different characters and choruses who will appear in the production will be placed on exhibition this morning at I. Shrier's and at Gerken's cigar emporium. The last rehearsal will be held to-night at the Opera House, and Prof. Baker requests that all participants be there promptly at 7.45 P. M.

Sale of seats commences this morning at Gerken's.

For the Morrill Effect.

The Captain of the revenue cutter *Morrill* and a STAR representative collided last night and both began talking about Cuba. "I wish they would order my ship down there," said the Captain. "Yes, so do I," said the STAR man, "just for the *Morrill* effect." It was a half-hour before the Captain recovered from the shock; and then he called for a Cleveland roosertail.

AT THE POSTOFFICE.

Progressive Management Which Has Marked the Administration of Mr. Morton

AND HIS ABLE ASSISTANT.

A Bundy Time Recorder Added to the Equipment—Keeps Up With Carriers and Saves Time—Other Improvements in the Service.

Clerks and carriers will observe schedule time at the Wilmington postoffice now. Mr. A. W. Ford, of the Bundy Manufacturing Company, Binghamton, N. Y., was here yesterday and installed a Bundy Time Recorder, which is probably the most complete thing of the kind ever invented.

It is first of all a clock, but with so many and intricate additions that it is almost impossible to name all the different uses to which it can be put, let alone describe accurately and minutely the workings. It keeps up with the carriers almost as closely as if it were human. When the carrier comes in in the morning he walks up to the "recorder," takes a key bearing his number, inserts it, and turns. A gong sounds; opening the machine by a key which the postmaster alone keeps and it will be seen that a record has been made, the number of the carrier and the exact hour to the second.

All the employes have keys and whenever they arrive at the office or go out the "recorder" knows, provided the employe is thoughtful enough to use his key, and this he will be, as the pay roll will be based on the Bundy records. Records will be kept also of the arrival and departure of mails and to insure departure on schedule time the "recorder" sends a kind of warning signal of one stroke, striking two times when the exact moment arrives.

The main object of the new machine is to save time. The keeping of time, especially that of carriers, has been a very laborious matter and has taken one man a good part of his time. Besides the keys for employes, there are also those to show dates, and in the evening the postmaster has simply to open the "recorder" and take out a complete and perfectly accurate record of the day's work.

The addition of this improvement is exactly in keeping with the progressive management of the postoffice which has marked Mr. Morton's administration. He will turn over to Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, his successor, one of the best equipped offices in the South. The "Bundy Recorder" itself is a very great addition, being the only one in the South. Moreover, during his term Mr. Morton has introduced a cart delivery for the remote sections of the city, secured street car passes for the carriers, secured free delivery at Ocean View, strengthened the special delivery service, and added other improvements which are likely to be overlooked in a hurriedly written article. He has sought unceasingly and with marked success to supply the people of Wilmington with the very best postal facilities. As custodian of the public building he has been particularly energetic also, as the well lighted, well furnished, and generally well kept condition of the building will show beyond question. And in the management of the postoffice he has had the active and helpful cooperation of a well-equipped and accurate assistant postmaster, Mr. W. C. Craft. These gentlemen, with such of their assistants as do not come under the civil service regulations, will surrender their positions with the well merited esteem and confidence of the public.

IF BOB HANCOCK RESIGNS.

"Methinks There Be Six Richmonds in the Field"—Is Chadbourn, Jr., One of Them?

Referring to the probable candidates for the Presidency of the Atlantic and North Carolina road, in case Hancock resigns, the *News and Observer* names Dan. Patrick, of Greene, W. J. Pope, of Lenoir, and W. H. Chadbourn Jr., of Craven, and says: "On account of the strong personal friendship between his father, the newly appointed postmaster at Wilmington, and the Governor, Chadbourn will perhaps be the strongest with the appointing power, all other things being equal."

The STAR thinks it doubtful if Mr. Chadbourn is a candidate at all; and if he is, the Governor "mought" appoint him, and then "agin" he "moughtn't." The "relations" between the "two powers" may be "strained," diplomatically speaking.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—188 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—111 bales cotton, 88 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—19 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 86 bbls rosin, 63 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—3 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 155 bbls rosin, 98 bbls tar.

Total—Cotton, 321 bales; spirits turpentine, 29 casks; rosin, 241 bbls; tar, 249 bbls; crude turpentine, 10 bbls.

BAD ACCIDENT.

A Pender County Farmer's Right Leg Broken in Two Places by a Fractious Mule.

W. T. Hall, a trucker from Sloop Point, Pender county, met with quite a painful accident about 6.30 o'clock yesterday evening in which his right leg was broken in two places; both below the knee.

Hall was here to deliver a load of peanuts and was driving his cart by the corner of Ninth and Market streets, when the mule became frightened, apparently at a street car, and started to run. Hall jumped from the cart and caught the animal by the bridle-rein, but he broke away and the cart-wheel in passing struck Hall's leg, breaking it, as stated in a preceding paragraph. Both bones are broken in one place and the smaller one in the other.

The injured man was carried to the cart house, near the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where he received medical attention from Drs. Burbank and McMillan. He was resting well last night, and it is the purpose of his friends to carry him home on the train to-day. The mule and cart were driven home last night by George Moore, colored.

Mr. Hall is about 45 years old; is a widower, and has five children. He was nursed last night by W. S. Atkinson, a neighbor of his, who will accompany him home this morning.

The mule which Mr. Hall was driving is said to be quite a wild and unsafe animal, and George Moore, the negro who drove him across the country last night, was given explicit instructions as to how to manage him.

THE STAR CIRCULATES.

A Brief Paragraph Brings Twenty-eight Responses in Less Than a Week.

Some ten days ago the STAR printed the leading points given in a letter received from a gentleman residing in Philadelphia who wished to buy a farm and locate in this State. The STAR has received the following in regard to the result:

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 23, 1898.

Mr. W. H. Bernard, Editor of The Star:

I have received a marked copy of the STAR, and am very thankful to you for your kindness in giving the substance of my letter in such good form in your valuable paper. I am pleased to say that up to the close of the post-office last night I had received 27 letters from people all over your State (and one letter from S. C.) in answer to the publication in your paper. I intend going to your city during the coming Spring, and will then call at your office and personally thank you for your kindness.

Yours, respectfully,
ADOLF H. MATSON,
329 Daly Street."

This letter is one of many evidences that the very large circulation of the STAR is worthy the attention of advertisers. In less than a week Mr. Matson had received 28 letters as a result of the article that appeared in the STAR, and there is little doubt that by this time he has received many more.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The Promised Reduction of Fifteen Cents Per Hundred Dollars on Business Houses in Sight.

The promised reduction of fifteen cents per hundred dollars on the insurance of business houses under a paid fire department is now in sight and will be an assured fact by the middle of March at the latest; possibly by the first. Mr. George B. Thompson, of Atlanta, a representative of the South Eastern Tariff Association, arrived in the city yesterday and will begin the work of re-rating promptly.

The reduction is practically twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, for if the volunteer fire department had been continued the rate was to have been increased ten cents on the hundred. The reduction applies to business houses only, because only these are insured at rates higher than is justifiable under first class protection, the dwelling houses being already on a first class basis.

Mr. Thompson will have at least a month's work, at the very best he can do, as every single building will have to be inspected, the estimate first made on the fixed basis of sixty cents, the allowances made for deficiences, and so on through the technical details with which only the insurance men are familiar. But he is thoroughly qualified for the work, having been for many years connected with the S. E. Tariff Association, and will doubtless do the work in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

Storm Warning.

Southwest storm signals were displayed here at 2.40 P. M. yesterday. A telegram from Washington, D. C., to Mr. C. M. Strong, forecast official of the Wilmington station said:

"Storm central over Indiana, moving northeastward; will cause south gales on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington northwards. Winds will shift to westerly with increasing force to-night."

Anti-Vaccination Meeting.

The STAR learns that a meeting was held at the intersection of Fifth and Castle streets last night at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the ordinance making vaccination compulsory were adopted. A resolution was also passed calling a meeting of citizens, to be held at the City Hall to-night, to take such further action as may be deemed necessary.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Verdict for $1,500 Awarded by the Jury in Mrs. E. J. Walker's Suit.

THE ISSUES AS SUBMITTED.

Case of Hicks Vs. Royal Continued—Hiram Moore's Suit for Damage Against the Seacoast Railroad to be Tried To-day.

Mrs. E. J. Walker was awarded a verdict for $1,500 by the jury in the case of E. J. Walker vs. J. B. Mercer et al., which has engaged the attendance of the New Hanover Superior Court the last two days.

The verdict was rendered before Col. Jno. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Court, last night at 10.15 o'clock, the court having adjourned at 6.45 o'clock and Col. Taylor ordered, by His Honor Judge Adams, to receive the verdict if the jury should report before court convened to-day.

When court convened yesterday morning Judge Adams denied the motion by defendant's counsel to dismiss the case and ordered the hearing of evidence to proceed. Three witnesses were introduced by the defence. They were Mr. E. K. Bryan, Geo. H. Jackson and William Jones. They were introduced to show that Mrs. Walker did not intend to charge for the service rendered at the time of its rendition; that no agreement existed between the plaintiff and the deceased, and that the work of nursing was really done by paid nurses employed by the deceased.

Some further rebutal evidence was introduced by counsel for the plaintiff. All evidence was in by the dinner recess hour.

Argument by counsel consumed the whole afternoon session, except about fifteen minutes required by Judge Adams to deliver his charge. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. H. Gore, Jr.. and Frank McNeill for the plaintiff, and Messrs. A. G. Ricaud and Marsden Bellamy for the defence. Plantiff's counsel had the opening and closing arguments.

The issues submitted to the jury were as follows:

First—Were the services rendered by the plaintiff gratuitous? This they answered, no.

Second—What were her services worth? Their answer to this was, $1,500.

In the case of James L. Rittenhouse vs. the Wilmington Street Railway Company, in which a compromise is now pending, the cause was left open for judgment.

The cause of Hicks vs. Royal was calendared for yesterday but could not be reached. The matter was called to the attention of the Court by Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., who stated that Messrs. J. L. Stewart and Jno. D. Kerr, attorneys, were here from Sampson county to assist in the case, and some ruling on the part of the Judge was desired. After some discussion the case was postponed until next term.

To-day the case of Hiram Moore vs. the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company is set for trial. In this cause Mr. Moore sues for $10,000 damages, claiming that a train on this road knocked him from a trestle. The accident occurred on June 25th of last year. Messrs. J. D. Bellamy and C. P. Lockey will represent the plaintiff, and Messrs. Ricaud & Bryan the defendant company.

Y. M. A. ASSOCIATION.

Business Meeting of the Active Membership—Secretary Diggs' Interesting Report.

The business meeting of the active membership of the Y. M. C. A. was well attended and some matters of interest transpired. Not the least important was the election of five new members. The meeting was held last night.

Dr. W. C. Galloway presided as chairman in the absence of Mr. John Frank, the president of the Association. There were reports submitted by chairmen of various committees. However, few of them were of public interest.

Possibly the one of most importance was that by the Secretary, Mr. T. C. Diggs, in which he submitted a comparative statement showing the difference in work accomplished in various departments of Association work during 1896 and 1897. The following is a synopsis: Members in '96—239, in '97—253; active members in '96—46, in '97—48; moneys expended in '96—$2,110, in '97—$2,140; Association debt in '96—$710, in '97—$506; number patronizing the gymnasium in '96—125, in '97—160.

The report further sets forth that ten lectures were delivered during 1897 and only six during 1896, and that during '97 three social events were given and only one during the previous year. Mr. Diggs estimates that an average of 75 persons a day attended the Y. M. C. A. rooms last year and that at least 100 baths per week were taken by members of the Association. Mr. Diggs reported much discouragement at the apparent decline in the interest, on the part of members, in the religious work.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City, New Jersey, has a reputation for the quality of their lead pencils that is not surpassed by that of any similar concern in the world. They make every known variety of pencil, and their goods are all they are represented to be. For newspaper men no pencils can be found that are superior to their "Dixon's American Graphite S. M. No. 2" and their "Dixon's Carteret No. 2."

THE LATE MRS. C. W. SPRINGER.

Remains Will Arrive Here This Morning—Funeral from Mr. J. A. Springer's Residence.

Mr. W. E. Springer on yesterday morning received a telegram from Philadelphia, bearing the sad news that his mother, Mrs. C. W. Springer, had passed to her reward. Mrs. Springer died after a brief illness at 4.40 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Springer, of this city, were at her bedside to the last.

The deceased was 74 years of age. For the past several years she had been living in Philadelphia with her married daughter, Mrs. F. M. King; but a good part of her life was spent in this city, and here the greater number of her relatives live. While here she was a valued member of the First Presbyterian Church, and is spoken of by those who knew her well as having been an excellent Christian woman. Her membership was at the time of her death with a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. She was a devoted mother, and her children mourn her loss very deeply.

She is survived by six children, Mr. Horace P. Springer, of Washington City; Mrs. F. M. King and Miss Addie Springer, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. J. A., W. E., and J. C. Springer, of this city.

The remains will arrive here at 9.30 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Springer, who went on to Philadelphia two or three days ago, Mr. H. P. Springer, Mrs. F. M. King and Miss Addie Springer. Mr. R. W. Wallace went as far as Wilson to meet the remains and will accompany the party down this morning. The casket will be taken to Mr. J. A. Springer's residence, corner of Fifth and Princess streets, from which the funeral will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Compulsory Vaccination.

Four of the city vaccinators, Drs. Hall, Bell, Mask, and Alston were at work yesterday, but did not succeed in vaccinating many people. They met with only two positive refusals, however, the delay being due to the lateness of the hour at which they began work and the very disagreeable weather. They will average 100 vaccinations per day with favoring conditions. Dr. A. D. McDonald, who was not well enough to be out yesterday, will be on the rounds to-day.

The physicians have begun on the outskirts of the city on the Northern and Southern extremities and are working from East to West and West to East. Yesterday Drs. Bell and Alston were on the Northern side and Drs. Hall and Mask on the Southern.

The quarantine on Hanover street except in the house where Stephen Johnson was sick with smallpox was suspended yesterday.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

DIED.

SPRINGER—On yesterday morning at 4.40 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. King, in Philadelphia, Pa., MRS. C. W. SPRINGER, in her 74th year.

Funeral to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of Mr. J. A. Springer, corner of Fifth and Princess streets. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday and Friday, Jan. 27th, 28th.
Saturday Matinee the 29th.
BENEFIT SHELTER OF SILVER CROSS.
Home Opera Co. of Wilmington in the spectacular operatic of
ABEN-ALI.
Fairy Extravaganza under the direction of MR. A. L. BAKER.
125....PEOPLE....125
Libretto in part by J. K. Collier, and MUSIC BY SARONI. Price of admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Sheet open at Gerken's Wednesday morning at 7 o'cl'k. jan 26 2t

CUT PRICES
At The Unlucky Corner
—ON—
FINE MIXED NUTS
AND KERN SOAP.
N. B.—A special invoice of small Hams from 3½ to 6 lbs. in weight.
S. W. SANDERS.
jan 26 tf

Vollers & Hashagen,
NUTT STREET.
Manufacturer's Agents for Armour & Co.
CHICAGO. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE.
LEAF LARD, "SHIELD BRAND."
Don't be penny wise and pound foolish
Leaf Lard, "Shield Brand."
This high grade costs you no more than others.
LEAF LARD, "SHIELD BRAND."
Demand of your grocer this brand.
We sell at wholesale only the celebrated brand
"Renown Cigar,
"Renown Cigar,
"Renown Cigar,
"Renown Cigar,
"Renown Cigar."
Write for prices, which we cheerfully give. jan 23 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26

OVERPRODUCTION.

We hear a great deal about overproduction these days. We have heard a great deal about it for some years. When wheat was down at the low notch which wouldn't pay the grower to haul it to the market we were told that it was because there was overproduction. American farmers were producing too much wheat. The same reason was given for the low price of other food stuffs, and yet there has been no increase of food stuffs when compared with the increase of the world's population. Now we are told that overproduction is the cause of the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry in New England. They have made more goods than they can dispose of at a satisfactory profit and therefore they say there is overproduction, when the fact is it is not overproduction at all but under consumption from which they are suffering. As far as they are concerned it is six one way and half a dozen the other for if they can't sell what they make there would be overproduction if they didn't make a tenth part of what they do, but as a true statement of fact, properly expressed, there is a difference between under consumption and overproduction, which if fully understood and recognized might have some effect in preventing overproduction.

We contend that there is not, in the proper sense of the word, overproduction of cotton goods, and that there never has been overproduction of breadstuffs for the human family. Where there has been a surplus of any of these in this country, it is simply proof that more has been produced than there is a profitable market for, not because there is no need for them, but because the people who need them have not money enough to buy all they need and pay such prices as would be satisfactory to the producer. For the one that can do this, there are ten that can't. Talk about overproduction of food stuffs when millions of the human family never taste wheat or even corn bread, millions never taste meat, and millions of others, more fortunate, and living in highly civilized countries, rarely taste either.

When wheat was selling in this country at 50 cents a bushel there were millions of people in European countries whose bread was a coarse, black, dry compound that a well-to-do American wouldn't give to a pet dog, and they had to eat that, and eat it now because they can't afford to buy wheat bread. Since the introduction of American corn in these countries it has to some extent taken the place of this black bread, because some of the poor who can't buy wheat flour can buy meal. Not one-third of the human family is fed as it should be, and by this we do not mean to say that they are deprived of certain comforts or little luxuries, but that they do not have the substantial foods that they ought to have.

There are between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 of people in China and India, with the most of whom life is a scramble for food. Their main reliance is rice. They eat very little meat and that is very often of such kind that an American would turn from it in disgust. There are 42,000,000 of people in Japan. Their principal food is rice. They eat very little meat. The flour the well-to-do eat comes from this country.

Here we have nearly one-half the human family living mainly upon rice because they can't get anything to take its place, although when they get it they show that they like bread made of wheat flour, and yet we are told that there is overproduction of wheat.

But we needn't go to the far East to find scanty larders, for there isn't a country in Europe where the masses of the people are fed as they should be fed, and where the most rigid economy must not be exercised to give the people enough to eat—even of plain, wholesome food. Wages are low, and where populations are dense the laboring classes are compelled to live cheaply and eat the plainest food. Even in our own country where, taking the population as a whole, people live better than they do anywhere in the world, there are thousands who live hard for the simple reason that they can not afford to live well, although food stuffs, according to the overproduction theory, are a drug upon the market.

We will not say that the condition of the people in the countries of the Orient might be so improved that they could purchase much better food or more of it than they do now, for the light of progress has not struck them with much fullness yet, nor, perhaps, need we expect a very material improvement in the condition of European countries where the favored classes rule and the masses receive but little consideration; but there are 70,000,000 of people in this grand Republic, whose condition might be so improved by broad-viewed statesmanship that they would be able to consume every bushel of wheat produced, and every yard of goods made by our factories now or likely to be made for years to come. That they can consume more goods than are made, and more foodstuffs than are produced, is practically confessed by the tariff duties imposed to keep manufactured goods and foreign foodstuffs out. A financial policy which would make money plentiful, and so distribute it throughout the country that it would be within the reach of those who need it and are willing to work for it, would stimulate enterprise and industry, raise wages, put it in the power of toilers to live better, to buy more food and clothing, and we would hear no more complaints about overproduction.

MINOR MENTION.

If the depression in the cotton manufacturing industry of the New England States has no other effect it is at least opening the eyes of the operatives in those mills and in others to the fraud perpetrated on them in the last Presidential campaign when the McKinley organs and stumpers assured them that the election of McKinley and a higher protective tariff would open up the factories and insure the workmen more work and better wages. Playing this fake Mark Hanna organized excursion parties of workmen which one after another visited candidate McKinley at Canton to hear him talk on the benefits to the workmen of high protection. They believed him, they applauded his rose-colored utterances and thousands of them voted for him, fully persuaded that by doing so they were voting to bring better times for themselves and prosperity for the country. But with the experience they are having now these New England operatives are recovering from this delusion, as is shown by the following, taken from a letter in the New York *World*, written by Robert Howard, the leader of the cotton mill operatives in New England:

"The tariff is to blame for a lot of the depression in the market. They told us under McKinley we would have prosperity. So we would, if, when they put the tariff on foreign goods, wages had gone up. But instead of simply keeping out foreign goods by a prohibitive tariff, home merchants decided to take advantage of it and make their prices for American goods just as high. So the working man found instead of benefitting him, McKinley had harmed him. Every necessity of life went up and his wages didn't keep pace. His purchasing power decreased. That is one of the causes of the slow cotton cloth market. Those who would buy from retailers have lost their purchasing power and the effect has been felt along the line back to the manufacturer. McKinley can never fool a lot of cotton operatives again."

The workmen have been slow to catch on to this protection fake, as far as benefitting them goes, but they are getting some pretty striking object lessons since the Dingley tariff has gone into operation.

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The public was not aware of the fact that there had been any rupture in the "friendly naval relations" between this country and Spain and therefore the explanation of Assistant Secretary Day that ordering the Maine to Havana was simply a resumption of those friendly relations, comes as a surprise to those who do not regard it as a joke or an awkward attempt to fool somebody. People who take an interest in what is going on in Cuba are too well posted on current events to be fooled by such a threadbare story as that, and while they may not know the immediate cause for ordering war ships into Cuban waters they know enough to know that it is not simply to resume friendly naval relations. In view of the fact that further trouble was anticipated from mob demonstrations in Havana, and that Minister De Lome seems to have been advised of the action to be taken, and shown the orders issued, possibly the friendliness of this movement consists in sending those war ships to aid, by their proximity or presence, the Spanish authorities in holding the mobs in check. But the fact that the administration has seen fit to make such, at least indirect, elaborate apologies for doing what should have been done at least two years ago, is not creditable to it. If there was occasion for this movement no apologies or explanations such as have been made were necessary, and if there was no need for sending the ships there they should not have been sent. As we see it, these explanations are simply an attempt to fool Spain or to fool the American people.

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There has been a noticeable increase in the number of dairies in the South within the past few years, and a number of new ones have been established in this State. This is well, for there is profit in the dairy in more ways than one. Where there are good facilities for the transportation of milk and butter to market the dairy may be made a paying investment from the sales of milk and butter, but even with a small profit from these there is a good profit in the betterment of the lands resulting from the growing of grass and the raising of cattle. The management of the Illinois Central Railway is doing what it can to encourage dairying along its lines in the South, and one of them presents the following good reasons for it. He says:

"There is a good profit in dairying. It is ready money, too. It is coming in all the time. The farmer who sells milk or butter does not have to wait six months for his money. Milk brings in money day by day, or at least every month. Dairying builds up the farms, too. They grow richer and more productive. I found that many of the farmers along our line wanted to go into the business, but had been prevented because they had no convenient train schedules. So we arranged the schedules to suit the business."

There is sense in every word of this. Dairying is a great industry in some of the States, and in some the farmers in large districts have saved themselves from bankruptcy by going into it, and establishing co-operative creameries. Not one of these States has half the natural advantages for the industry that the Southern States have.

There is complaint by the New York papers about the faulty construction of the dry dock in that town. The coffer-dam constructed they pronounce a coffer-dam failure after expending $75,000 on it.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— That Iowa man who likes to read about dead Congressmen will especial delight in November's election returns.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— To call Mark Hanna a plutocrat, as some of the newspapers are now doing, is to offer a gratuitous insult to a great many worthy people. Mark is not a plutocrat, he is a plain corruptionist.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

—— The United States are not only beating Great Britain in the manufacture of locomotive engines for South American and the far eastern trade, but are actually going into the heart of England and securing orders in competition with the English engine builders. A New York firm has just secured a contract for supplying thirty-two locomotives for the Central Underground Railway of London.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— The Rothschilds have made it a rule to intermarry, and have defied the doctrine of the scientists, who have forbidden the marriage of relations on the ground that it debilitates a race. A Rothschild generally looks among his cousins for a wife; uncles have married nieces, nephews have married aunts. This is probabiy the result of selfishness. They do not want to let in anybody from the outside to share in the Rothschild millions.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Where the Danger Lies: She—"Don't you think it is dangerous to eat mushrooms?"

He—"Not a bit of danger in it. The danger is in eating toadstools."

— A Peaceful Nature: "Why Jim, what did you shoot that man for?"

"To avoid trouble. I knew we'd be a quarrelin' if we kep' on, and I hate a row."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "Did he leave his wife much when he died?"

"Well, I don't know as to that, but he used to leave her about every night when he was alive."—*Chicago News.*

— First Citizen—"He's a strong Republican, isn't he."

Second Citizen—"Decidedly! He even indorses the Dingley deficit."—*Puck.*

— Sallie de Witte—"Do you play whist.

Mr. Lange?" Willis Lange—"Me play whist. Well, I don't think!"

Sallie de Witte—"Ah true! I had forgotten that."—*Brooklyn. Life.*

— Old Nurse—"Well, , how do you like your little new sister?"

Bertie—"Oh, Nursie, ask mamma not to name it a girl—name it a boy so I can have a kid to play with."—*Truth.*

— "I warn you," said the old gipsy, solemnly, "that an enemy will cross your path."

"Oh, ho," laughed the scorcher, scornfully, "if he is going to cross my path, you'd better warn him."—*Puck.*

— The Milliner—"What did your husband think of the $30 hat I made for you last week?"

Mrs. Heighfly—"Oh, he just raved over it—when I told him the price."

— Frances (aged six, who loves her kitty) —"Are you happy, mama?"

Mama—"Yes, dear. Why do you ask?"

Frances (listening) —"I don't hear you purr."

— "What do you mean," asked the city editor, "by comparing the air to frozen quinine?"

"I mean to say," said the new reporter, with proud humility, "that it was bitter cold."

— Stapleton—"That man Midway is a good deal of a milksop; spends his vacation botanizing and that sort of thing. Now I like a spice of danger in my amusements."

Caldecott—"Well, you and your football are not in it with Midway when it comes to danger. He discovers new varieties of mushrooms any eats them."—*Puck.*

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The mission of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to cure disease, and thousands of testimonials prove it fulfills its mission well. †

MYSTERIOUS TROUBLES

Few People Understand or Realize It. A Clear Explanation of Its Nature, and How to Avoid It Clearly Shown.

What is this mysterious trouble that is coming upon the people?

Why is it that we see so many men who look weakened, nervous and wholly out of condition?

Why are so many women, whom we see pale, with parched lips, dark lines under the eyes and a general lack of lustre?

These things seem to be greatly increasing of late, and without any apparent cause. We see more men who lack vigor than ever before. We meet more women who seem broken down than in the past. Surely there must be a cause for all this—and there is.

These troubles can arise but from one cause, namely: disordered kidneys or urinary organs. Indeed, it is now admitted that the region of the lower body is the prime source of most physical ills. When the kidneys become diseased the blood becomes poisoned, and all the troubles such as sleeplessness, lack of appetite, nervelessness, restlessness, tired and despondent feelings follow in its wake.

The truth is, people are not well; but they should be, and they can be if they would only take the means of recovery that that are near at hand. In writing upon this subject, Dr. R. A. Gunn, Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College, New York, says:

"In a large class of ailments where the blood is in an unhealthy state,—where there is no evidence of organic mischief but where the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the urine colored, constituting the "bilous" condition,—the advantage gained from the use of Warner's Safe Cure is remarkable. I find also that in Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal inflamed membranes, and was out epithelial debris which block up the urine bearing tubes."

It is undoubtedly true that Americans, as a people, are in a more or less serious condition, and that there are complaints which have become national diseases. But it is also true that modern science has provided an adequate remedy which is able to fully control it and supplant sickness and misery by health and happiness.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Elizabethtown *Reformer:* Thos. Sessoms, a respected citizen of this place, died the 13th of pneumonia.

—Louisburg *Times:* We hear much complaint regarding the employment of teachers for some of the public schools in Franklin county. In many cases "home teachers" are ignored and "foreigners" are employed because they are the right stripe politically, &c. All this in the face of the fact that the State Superintendent advises "non-partisanism." We hear that some teachers have actually been approached regarding the course they propose to take in politics this year.

— Charlotte *News:* A case of small-pox has developed in Charlotte. It is at No. 604 South McDowell street, and the person afflicted is William Jackson, a train hand on the Southern Railway, who had been running between Charlotte and Greenville. —— "Murder will out." This old saying was again verified to-day. Sheriff Monroe, of Salisbury, came down this morning, having in custody Walter Miller, colored, who on October 15th, 1896, shot and killed James Carson, colored, at a corn shucking on Mr. Jack Myers' place, east of the city.

— Enfield *Enterprise:* On last Wednesday morning Mr. Henry Futrell, of Scotland Neck, was again taken to the insane asylum at Raleigh, from which he had but a short time been discharged and sent home, his friends thinking him cured. —— There came near being considerable loss of life near town last week. On last Friday, while no one was dreaming of danger, the boiler of Mr. Frank C. Glass' saw-mill about five miles from Enfield suddenly blew up with a terrific noise that shook the very earth. The shed was completely demolished, and a colored boy who worked around the mill was caught under the rubbish and badly scalded. Mr. Glass himself was slightly injured, but not seriously, by a piece of flying scantling. The engine and boiler are almost a total wreck. No insurance. —— Mr. R. I. Pope tells us that one of his fine oxen, said to be the largest and most valuable in the neighborhood in which he lives, has every symptom of having gone mad. He says that one day last week he noticed that the animal acted in a peculiar manner, viciously attacking everything that came within its reach, and later developed all the characteristic symptoms of hydrophobia.

Passing.

The average society young man is not as familiar with the geography of his country as he is with the rules of etiquette, as evidenced by the dilemma in which several of them found themselves the other night at a euchre party.

The hostess, a charming young lady of the upper part of the Garden district, had written the names of a dozen states on as many cards, and their capitals on a dozen others. The first were to be drawn by the girls, the latter by the boys, and the partners were to be selected in that manner. No one knew of the scheme, and when a young man drew a card with "Montpelier" on it, not being familiar with the capital of Vermont, he nudged a fellow victim and asked what it meant.

"Swear I don't know," whispered his companion, "but I think it is a new brand of sausage."

"What have you?" said the first young man.

"I have 'Concord' on mine," said the second, who was as unfamiliar with New Hampshire's capital as he was with the inscription on the Cleopatra needle. "I have a cinch on mine," said he, "it's the name of a new warship belonging to the United States."

Happily for both and several others who were present, including a newspaper man, all the cards were numbered, corresponding to the numbers of the tables, and the young men, after finding their tables, sat down and during the progress of the game learned that their cards represented state capitals.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Friends are as companions on a journey, who ought to aid each other to persevere in the road to a happier life.—Pythagoras.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MODERN WARSHIPS.

The Probable Result of the Naval Battles of the Future.

In the old naval battles a few ships on both sides were destroyed, but a few of those of the vanquished were captured by the victor and could shortly afterward be used by him. If two fleets, each of 20 sail, had a fight and lost 3 ships burned or sunk, while the victor captured 3, the result was that for a future battle the victor had 20 ships and the vanquished only 14. The odds had become such as to leave the loser no reasonable chance in a second action. In a modern sea fight perhaps there will be no ships taken, but there will be all the more destroyed, and, as destruction or capture begins to be one sided as soon as the scale of victory has turned, the beaten fleet will not be spared. The difference between attack and defense, due on land to the fact that one side may lie down and wait for the other to come up, does not exist at sea, where neither side walks. The sea is no help, as the land is, to the weaker party. Thus a battle at sea is in itself more destructive and more decisive than one on land.

Moreover, the destruction cannot so soon be made good. If 10,000 men are lost in a battle, their places may be taken in three months by 10,000 fresh men, who were recruits on the day of the battle. But for an ironclad lost no substitute can be found during the war. The effects of a naval battle are increased by the swiftness of movement at sea. An army goes in an enemy's territory about 15 miles a day; a fleet moves anywhere over the sea at 20 times that rate. This swiftness and the decisive nature of the battle at sea make it far more imperative in naval than inland war to have everything ready in advance, and, above all, to have the first moves thought out. Moltke's "plans of campaign" are merely his efforts to think out clearly the first moves, so as to be able to put down his forces in the right groups and to start them in the most telling directions. These studies were as thorough as could be and were revised every year. When they were complete, they served as the basis for working out all the necessary details, especially of railway transport. If they had not been completed beforehand, but delayed until war was at hand, Prussia could not have had the advantages at the opening of the campaign which she had in 1866 and in 1870.

If a modern navy should be caught by the outbreak of war without its first moves planned and every detail of preparation, grouping of forces, and starting to seek the enemy perfectly arranged, it would in the first battle be at a disadvantage that cannot be overestimated. Its parts would be liable to encounter separately the whole of the enemy's force. The loss of the first battle between considerable forces will have a terrible effect upon the nation which is defeated, and a heavy loss in a first defeat may carry with it an unfavorable decision of the whole conflict.—London Saturday Review.

Tremendous Force In a Steam Boiler.

A writer in a popular journal, in the course of an article showing the great amount of force developed by the steam generated in a boiler, says: What a tremendous force is struggling to tear a boiler to atoms! Take, for example, a horizontal tubular boiler of ordinary proportions, 60 inches in diameter by 16 feet long, containing 83 1-inch tubes. Such a boiler has a surface of 40,716 square inches. Suppose this boiler is operated with a working pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, which is not at all uncommon. The boiler, therefore, sustains a total pressure of 4,071,600 pounds, or more than 2,035 tons! Do we realize what this means? The boiler has resting upon it the equivalent of a column of granite 10 feet square and 254.5 feet high, or, to put it another way, the boiler is holding up the equivalent weight of 22,620 persons, each weighing 180 pounds. The best authorities agree that the ordinary draft horse, working eight hours a day, exerts an average force during that time of 120 pounds. Now, this force acting to disrupt the boiler longitudinally is 226,200 pounds, so that to produce an equivalent stress it would be necessary to hitch up to each end of the boiler a team of 1,885 horses.

A Silkworm Romance.

The king of Khotan, in central Asia, made overtures for the hand of the daughter of the emperor of China, and his suit was favorably entertained. But there was something from China which he coveted even more than the fair princess and which he had failed to win by war. So he induced his bride elect to secrete in the long tresses of her hair a number of silkworm eggs and seeds of the mulberry plant when she came to him, and in that romantic fashion was it that the culture of the silkworm and the manufacture of silk took their first step westward.—New York Tebegram.

Different.

Little Pierre, a French boy, went out to walk with his father in the road and was badly frightened by a drove of cattle.

"Why should you be afraid, Pierre?" his father asked. "Why, you eat such creatures as that at dinner, you know."

"Yes, papa," said Pierre, "but these aren't well enough done."—London Fun.

Zanzibar, in southeast Africa, is 7,672 miles from Washington.

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

M'CLELLAN'S WARHORSE.

Something About Dan, the Only Charger the General Rode.

General McClellan's favorite warhorse, usually called Dan, was a dark bay, about 17 hands high, well bred, with good action and never showing signs of fatigue, no matter how long the course. He was an extremely handsome, showy animal, with more than ordinary horse sense. Dan was a very fast walker—an important requisite in a commander's charger—but a disagreeable accomplishment so far as his staff were concerned, as their horses in general were kept on a slow trot.

After the war Dan became the family horse at General McClellan's country home in Orange, and seemed to be proud of his position, performing his duties well and easily. On one occasion, when driven to a neighboring estate by two ladies of the general's family, and left untied, as usual, at the door, Dan came to the conclusion that they had remained long enough for an afternoon call, so, declining to waste any more time there, he trotted back to his stable, carefully turning out to pass carriages and other vehicles met on the way home. Dan died and was buried in Orange.

The general said of him: "Dan was one of those horses that could trot all day long at a very rapid gait, which kept all other horses at a gallop. He earned from the aids the title of 'that devil Dan'—a name that he justified on many a long and desperate ride before I gave up the command of the Army of the Potomac. Dan was the best horse I ever had. He was never ill for an hour, never fatigued, never disturbed under fire. The dear old fellow survived the war for many years, dying at a ripe old age in 1879. No matter how long we might be parted—once for nearly four years—he always recognized me the moment we met again and in his own way showed his pleasure at seeing me. Even on the day of his death, which was a painless one, he still attempted to rise and greet me, but, unable to do so, he would lean his head against me and lick my hand. No soldier ever had a more faithful horse than I had in Daniel Webster."—Our Animal Friends.

Robbed the Grave.

A starling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying "Electric Bitters," and to my great joy and surprise the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6½
Standard		@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	7½
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	5½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	44	@	45
Virginia Meal	44	@	45
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES ℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE ℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE— ℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	20
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen		@	12½
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 75
Straight		@	5 00
First Patent	5 25	@	6 00
GLUE— ℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	47
Car load, in bags—White		@	46
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	40
Cow Peas		@	55
HIDES— ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern		@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Roughedge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut, 60d basis		@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 50	@	9 75
Rump		@	8 25
Prime		@	9 25
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American	40	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd		@	5½
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon-Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, January 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 32½ cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks and 32 cents per gallon bid for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.15 per bbl for Strained and $1.20 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl of 280 gallons.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.40 per barrel for Hard, $1.90 for Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year,—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin firm; $1.45 to 1.50; tar quiet, 90c; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, 1.80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	29
Rosin	241
Tar	249
Crude turpentin	10

Receipts same day last year—123 casks spirits turpentine, 510 bbls rosin, 89 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅜c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2 15-16 cts.	℔	lb
Good Ordinary	4¼	"	"
Low Middling	5 15-16	"	"
Middling	5⅜	"	"
Good Middling	5⅝	"	"

Same day last year, middling 5¾c.

Receipts—321 bales; same day last year, 810.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40 to 45 cer bushel of 28 pouuds; Extra Prime, 50c; Fancy, 55c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 47½ to 50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $8.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan 1¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange was weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484⅝ for demand and 482½@482¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@483½ and 485½@486. Commercial bills 482. Silver certificates 56½@57½. Bar silver 56⅜. Mexican dollars 44¾. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered 127¾; U. S. new 4's, coupon, 128⅜; U. S. 4's 112⅝; U. S. 4's, coupon, 114¼; U. S. 2's 100; U. S. 5's, registered, 113½; U. S. 5's, coupon, 114¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina 6's 125; North Carolina 4's 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 34½@34¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations unchanged.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 25.—Spirits turpentine market firm at 32½; sales—casks; receipts 289 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,815 bbls; receipts 2,815 barrels; quotations: A, B, C, D $1 20, E 1 25, F 1 25, G 1 35, H 1 70, K 1 80, M 1 90, N $2 00, W G, 2 20, W W 2 55.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The cotton market advanced 4@5 points this morning in light buying by the local contingent, following more favorable cables than had been looked for. Sellers became cautious, as the movement of cotton at the ports pointed to moderate figures and further information as to the cotton acreage was more bullish. It was also current that a decreased demand for fertilizers and a small demand for mules justified apprehensions of smaller cotton acreage. On this there was some investment buying as well as covering by shorts. The English cotton market news was the more satisfactory in the afternoon. The market was quiet but firm, with prices at the best point of the day on light covering, inspired by predictions for smaller receipts at interior points and the ports to-morrow. The market closed steady at a net gain of 4@7 points. Total sales futures 95,300 bales.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞c.

Cotton—the futures market closed steady, with sales to-day of 95,300 bales; January 5.50c., February 5.68c., March 5.61c., April 5.74c., May 5.78c., June 5.81c., July 5.84c., August 5.87c., September 5.88c., October 5.89c., November 5.91c.

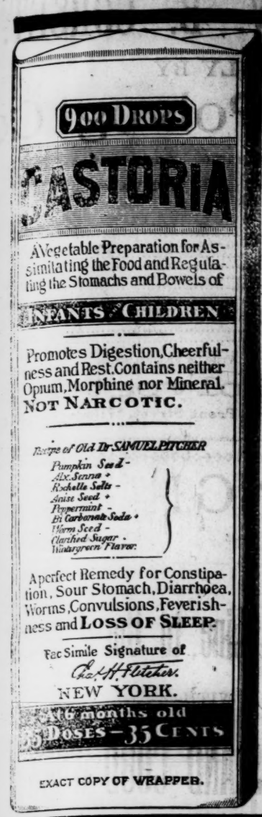
Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 5⅞c; middling gulf 6⅛c; sales 200 bales.

Net receipts 586 bales; gross 8,870 bales; exports to the Continent 1664 bales; forwarded 841 bales; sales 200 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock 163,028 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 43,789 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,180 bales; to France 7,200 bales; to the Continent 12,743 bales; stock 1,303,239 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 117,464 bales; exports to Great Britain 32,507 bales; to France 27,266 bales; to the Continent 52,728 bales.

Total since September 1st



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Conductivity of the Earth.

One of the fallacies handed down from days that are prehistoric with respect to modern electricity is that the earth is an excellent conductor. This error was propagated in the earlier books on electricity, and even at the present time is widely disseminated. Dr. Louis Bell, in an article in The American Electrician, demonstrates that instead of the conductivity of the earth being perfect it is actually so poor as to be practically insignificant except in the case of very high voltage or very minute currents, and that while the earth return may continue to be advantageously employed in telegraphic work it is useless under existing conditions for power service and harmful when forming part of an electric railway circuit.

Might Not Like It.

Mrs. Pneumoney—I'll have two pounds of that sage cheese, and I'll have a pound of impunity too.

Grocer—Marm?

Mrs. Pneumoney—One pound will be enough, I guess. Dr. Koddle says that sage cheese can be eaten with impunity, but, then, you know, I may not like impunity.—Boston Transcript.

The negro race can be traced back to 2300 B. C., when the Egyptians became acquainted with them through the conquests of their rulers. The origin of the race and their history previous to that time are unknown.

It is said that the servants in the Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, refuse to cook dinner later than 4 o'clock and insist on going home before dark, so that not a house has a servant in it after the hour of 8.

In the PATHWAY

of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend"

so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all Danger. Its use insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes childbirth easy and recovery more rapid. "Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly."

W. [illegible] & CO., Whitewright, Tex.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1 Per Bottle. Book "Information that Mothers" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Your Friend the.... Kenwood Bicycle

A Wheel You Can Depend Upon

For Lightness, Swiftness and Strength it is Unsurpassed.

You can learn all about it by addressing

Hamilton Kenwood Cycle Co.

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Sep 11 tf

FASHIONS CHANGE BUT

POZZONI'S Complexion POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless: and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A TELEGRAM.

Hark! The click of wire insensate,
Jotting viewless words of fate,
Speaking doom in nimble measures,
While its eager prompters wait,
Shading light and lighting shadows,
Stamping mottoes coldly terse!
Listen to one single message,
This—"Come quickly; mother's worse."

Daughter May fling down thy jewels!
Bride and belle at revel bright
They will miss, while May in sorrow
Faces home and coming night—
Night, that brings such sad tomorrows,
Always to some mourner's reft;
Night, that may bring no tomorrow
In the land a soul has left.

Harold, close the open ledger,
Blot and blur the last amount!
Life that gave you life is flitting
Slowly to its last account.
Gentle Geordie, best beloved,
Leave the toil of brush and pen,
Lay the head with silver shaded,
On your shoulder once again!

Wayward Will, forsake the wassail,
Stop and think as best you may
Of the love whose like will never
Meet you till your dying day!
Yet her patient blessing waits you,
You whose failings others curse.
Let the words bring quick contrition—
Will, "Come quickly; mother's worse."

Children, gather in about her,
So your meeting hands shall clasp!
Cradle her from earth to heaven,
Till the angels, bending, grasp
At her shining garments trailing
On the path among the stars.
And before the soul triumphant
Lowered lie the crystal bars.

There is no wire electric yonder,
Where the peaceful spirits rest
For coming ill, nor wailing message
To the soul supremely blest,
But ever still when stars are watching,
Thrilling through the space between,
A mother seems to send her greeting
By a pathway all unseen.

—Ethel Lynn in New York Ledger.

Guaranteed to Be Genuine.

The dragomans generally profess to be experts in the matter of scarabs as well as all other relics, and they certainly succeed in looking very wise when purchases are submitted to them, but when you ask them how they know a real from a fictitious scarab their answers are usually evasive and distinctly disingenuous. You generally find that the dragoman's game is to discredit all the scarabs bought by his party and then to confide to the travelers one by one that he has a genuine, an undoubted scarab for sale which he will give you as a great personal favor because he has taken a liking to you, for, say, a couple of pounds.

One dragoman was cross questioned upon such an occasion by an American tourist. "Well," said the latter, "I feel inclined to buy it, but how am I to know that it is real?" "Because I tell you, sir," said the dragoman, drawing himself up, "and I ought to know." "Yes, that is all very well for you, but how am I to know that you ought to know?" "Because, sir," said the dragoman, wholly unconscious of giving himself away, "my brother and I have the chief manufactory for scarabs and antiquities in this part of Egypt, and we know more about them than anybody." The American did not buy the scarab.—Chambers' Journal.

Locomotive Building.

It is a popular belief that certain shops can build a locomotive in 24 working hours. According to Locomotive Engineering, however, while it is possible to assemble the parts of a locomotive in less time than this, to build an engine from specifications requires much longer. The record in this matter is probably held by the Baldwin works, which on their first great Russian order turned out engines within four weeks after the order was given, when European builders, according to this journal, wanted twice as many months.

It takes four pattern makers from 6 to 8 weeks to make the complete set of patterns for a mogul engine. Two men will be 10 or 12 days making the pattern for a cylinder and half saddle and all core boxes, so that locomotive builders are very expeditious when they have an engine ready six weeks after the specifications have been received, especially with the diverse forms and special patterns now in vogue.

Couldn't Walk.

All are not soldiers who wear a uniform, as General Lew Wallace found out at Fort Donelson.

He saw four soldiers carrying a fifth, who seemed to be wounded.

"Can't that man walk with assistance?" asked Wallace.

"Oh, no!" said the men. "He is dying."

Just then a shell exploded near by, and the four men dropped their burden and fled. The man who was supposed to be wounded leaped to his feet and ran even faster than the others.—Youth's Companion.

AN IDEAL BACHELOR.

A WRITER WHO UNDERTAKES TO TELL ALL ABOUT HIM.

How He Must Dress and the Rules of Conduct He Must Observe to Be Classed as a "Complete Bachelor"—His Manner With Ladies and Servants.

There are those who would say that a bachelor has no business to be complete; that it is the duty of every young man to marry at the earliest practicable moment and so give over the selfish joys of bachelorhood. But as long as young men in their lamentable desire to be comfortable refuse to look at the matter in that light there is need that they should be duly instructed in the properties of their position, and what better instructor could they have than the anonymous genius who writes of things "As Seen by Him" in that very fashionable publication, Vogue? It is he who tells them what "the complete bachelor" should be, and if they are wise they will listen to his words. All the contingencies which arise in the social life of the bachelor are duly considered. First, there is the matter of his public manners, in which many men who regard themselves as well bred are woefully deficient. They will smoke in the street, keep women standing on corners while they talk to them, sit while women are standing, carry sticks or umbrellas at offensive angles, stare women out of countenance at theaters or hotels, and in general make nuisances of themselves. Now, a bachelor who will do any of these things is wretchedly incomplete.

Then comes the question of clothes. Nothing more distinguishes the gentleman than what he wears. Nor is it enough, as many do, to be nice in the matter of gloves, shoes or cravats and owe large sums to the tailor. Dressing is not so much a matter of money as a matter of taste. After a man has put his wardrobe in proper condition he may get along remarkably well on a very small yearly sum. Our author does not disdain to give economical hints, to tell how the tailor around the corner will do perfectly well some things for which the "swell" tailor would charge roundly, to explain how to get out of a suit the utmost possible service. Such things are beneath no man's attention, though he be a genius or a millionaire. Until the art of dressing properly is understood, the moral progress of society will remain an idle dream. We need not add that the man who wears a "made tie" belongs in the outer darkness of barbarism. It is gratifying also to note that the use of the Tuxedo, or house coat, is earnestly recommended. Since every complete bachelor will invariably dress for dinner, he will find in the Tuxedo an economical and easy substitute for the more rigorous full dress coat, and one that can be worn not only at home, but in informal companies of gentlemen and at the theater or in a public restaurant. We note that our author speaks a good word for the black tie with a Tuxedo, though he does not absolutely bar a white one. This is a question upon which no thoroughly satisfactory ruling has ever been made. For our own part, we think that those occasions whereon a man feels a white tie incumbent also demand a "swallor tail" coat.

The toilet is not less important than the dress. Scrupulous care in this respect is certainly the mark of a complete bachelor. That a man should take his tub every morning goes without saying. At the same time there is no need to insist upon the rigor of the game and say that the water shall be cold. Tepid water is best. "Every man should learn to shave himself." These are golden words. A barber is occasionally necessary no doubt, but there is something offensive to refined sensibilities in the picture of a long row of men in chairs having a part of their toilet performed. Our author says nothing of the habit of having boots blacked in the street, justly regarding it as one so bad as to be unspeakable. Patent tooth powders, washes, pomatums and nostrums of every kind are condemned without reserve. This, too, shows good sense. The care of toilet articles is rightly insisted upon. A man cannot be a complete bachelor unless he is welling to take some trouble. The custom of wearing the hair long is disapproved.

No point is too minute for the consideration of this thoughtful writer. The etiquette of cards is a matter upon which lamentable ignorance is often displayed, and in calling and dining out there are those who show the lack of breeding. The practice of grasping or squeezing the hand of a lady is (barring exceptional circumstances) unadvisable. "A man removes his glove from his right hand on entering the drawing room, and holds this, with his stick and hat, in his left. The hat should be at an angle, the top about level with his nose." This is important. But something more than mere politeness is required of the complete bachelor. His goodness of heart will come out in his treatment of his servants. Though he must "exercise an iron will," he must also "encourage them now and then by a kind word." And once in awhile they must have a holiday or some cast off clothing. They, in their turn, should be "noiseless and automatic." Such things too many young men forget. With this book, however, they cannot go very far astray. They can learn how to behave at dances and at country houses and at clubs. If it be objected that on these subjects gentlemen do not need instruction, the retort is obvious. Persons who are not gentlemen have their ambitions and frequently try to become complete bachelors. And since this is so, let us be grateful for the mentor who is able to give them so much excellent advice.—Providence Journal.

The Blue Lobster Is Rare.

One of the very rarest of allmarine creatures, the "wandering fish" not excepted, is the crustacean known as the indigo lobster. During the years 1890-1 the lobstermen of New London, Conn., caught five of these wonders, two of them in the Fisher Island sound. Lobsters of that variety are so exceedingly rare that it is not known that more than two of that kind had ever been captured before in the history of the world. The capture of two blue lobsters off the coast of Maine in 1894 was reported, but on good authority it is said that the report was never verified.—St. Louis Republic.

Old leather can be made to look like new by applying a coat of French polish with a camel's hair brush. If the color is worn off the leather in any places, it is best to color the polish according to the color of the leather.

If an express train, moving at the rate of 45 miles an hour, were to stop suddenly, it would give the passengers a shock equal to that of falling from a height of 54 feet.

The ill natured man gives himself a large field to expatiate in. He exposes those failings in human nature which the others would cast a veil over.—Addison.

There are 20 monarchies and 25 republics in the civilized world.

AN INFANT TERRIBLE.

She Made a Man Blush and the Girls Giggle.

"Literal children, or, more properly, children who take your chiding literally, are holy terrors," relates a young man noted for his politeness to ladies. "I was in a herdic the other day which was much crowded, though no one was standing at the time. Presently a lady and gentleman got in, and I gave my seat to the lady, leaving the old gentleman standing. Immediately a young lady sitting in one end of the herdic called to her little sister, a child of 6 perhaps, who was sitting near the door at the other end, to come to her and give her seat to the elderly gentleman. The child came willingly enough, and while the sister was reading her a lesson in manners a passenger got out, and I took a seat. "Never let me see you remain seated again when people older than you are standing," closed the lecture, and the child was crowded, half sitting, half standing, between the older sister and the lady next to her. Two minutes later a pretty girl got in, and of course, as the only gentleman in the herdic, I gave her my seat. No sooner had I done so than that small terror was on her feet.

"Oh, mister," she said in sweet, shrill accents, "you take my seat! You's older than me." And everybody laughed, of course, trust a lot of giggling girls for that, for the only place on earth that I could have "taken a seat" was on the sister's lap, from which the child had slid. I didn't take the seat, but I did take to the street and walked five blocks in a drizzling rain to get away from the giggle of those girls.—Washington Star.

Hadrian's Wall.

Hadrian, in A. D. 120, built a stone wall from Bowness, near Carlisle, on Solway frith, to the river Tyne, near Newcastle. It was 80 miles long and garrisoned by 10,000 troops. It was from 12 to 20 feet high at various points, 8 feet thick at the top and was provided with a gallery in the rear, which enabled its defenders to take their stand with only head and shoulders visible to the enemy. At every quarter of a mile there was a castle with a garrison of troops. Beacon lights and signals were used, and on an attack, whether by day or by night, the news was at once flashed up and down the wall from sea to sea.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and tak no other.

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS:

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ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. RIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

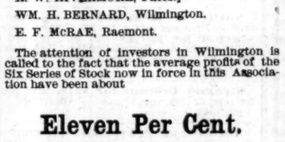
J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

500 Vaccine Points to Arrive This Morning.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

jan 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.



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First-Class Equipment In Every Branch.

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S. P. COWAN & CO.,

Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets Telephones, both companies, No. 15. jan 1 tf

BIG G Trade Mark CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. $1.00

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 21 1y

1898 1898

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We wish to begin the New Year with clean books. All accounts with us are made out and are due on the first of the year. We hope all persons indebted to us will come forward and settle promptly.

We wish our many customers a Happy New Year, and beg a continuance of their patronage.

Respectfully,

A. D. BROWN.

No. 29 North Front Street.

Jan 1 tf

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

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This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

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Balance of Stock of Christmas Goods Less Than Cost.

PARTIES BUYING PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS WILL DO WELL TO SEE US.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN CAPES.

$ 3.00	PLUSH CAPES,	$2.25
5.00	" "	3.00
7.50	" "	4.25
10.00	" "	6.50

CAPES, Trimmed with Braid and Fur, 50c up.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

jan 1 tf NEAR FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

Nine rich men in North Carolina out of every ten commenced life poor. They became rich by spending less than they made. No one gets rich who does not spend less than he makes. Any one will get rich who continually spends less than he makes. Every young man of ordinary ability in Wilmington can and should save something each month. The man who will not save a portion of a small salary will not save a portion of a large salary. The boy who saves something every month will be promoted before the boy who spends all he makes. True manhood is required in order to deny one's self and save. It is weakness and folly to spend all, regardless of the "rainy day."

Industry, economy and integrity cause prosperity—not "Luck" or "Good Fortune."

For reasonable interest and absolute security, deposit your savings in

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 15th, 1897, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$587,834 69	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	66 33	Surplus	55,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	55,000 00	Undivided profits	20,404 01— 75,404 01
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	49,500 00
Due from other Banks	$219,398 57	Total Deposits	690,691 58
Cash on hand	68,294 00—287,692 57		
Total	$940,595 59	Tota.	$940,595 59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 15, '95.	Dec. 15, '96.	Dec. 15, 97.
Surplus and Net Profits	$52,000	$62,400	$75,400
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. jan 1 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect May 30, 1897.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:26 P. M., Pembroke 5:40 P. M., Maxton 6:12 P. M., Laurinburg 6:23 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:41 A. M., Raleigh 3:30 P. M., Sanford 5:08 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M., Rockingham 7:39 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M., Monroe 9:19 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., Athens 3:45 A. M., and Atlanta 6:30 A. M. Connection at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn. a.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:10 P. M., Richmond 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M. Arrives Weldon 11:10 P. M., Raleigh 2:07 A. M., Sanford 3:35 A. M., Hamlet 5:10 A. M., Rockingham 5:23 A. M., Wadesboro 5:54 A. M., Monroe 6:43 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:18 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon., Athens 1:15 P. M., Atlanta 5:50 P. M. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman Sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 1:00 P. M. Arrives Athens 3:16 P. M., Monroe 9:30 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 P. M., arrives Shelby 5:56 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M., Wadesboro 10:31 P. M., Rockingham 11:06 P. M., Hamlet 11:20 P. M., Sanford 1:09 A. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:18 A. M., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman Sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M., arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 A. M., arrives Hamlet 7:50 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M., arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M., arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices, Portsmouth Va. sep 22 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect January 23rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 17 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sunford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 35 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 25 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Greensboro	3 15 "
Leave Climax	4 25 "
Arrive Ramseur	6 10 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

jan 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 22
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 29

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, Jan. 22
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 29

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 25
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Feb. 1

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 21 tf

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THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

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Daily and Sunday, 1 year.....8.00
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jan 1 tf

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FOR GENTLEMEN. WHAT IS MORE DESIRABLE than a nice stiff or soft Hat or an Umbrella? Then go to HAMME, THE HATTER. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

jan 1 tf 26 North Front Street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect January 17, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.02 A. M., Warsaw 11.15 A. M., Goldsboro 12.05 A. M., Wilson 12.55 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.40 P. M., Tarboro 2.45 P. M., Weldon 4.33 P. M., Petersburg 6.28 P. M., Richmond 7.55 P. M., Norfolk 8.05 P. M., Washington 11.30 P.M. Baltimore 1.06 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 8.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.15 P. M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 P. M., Warsaw 9.10 P. M., Goldsboro 10.10 P. M., Wilson 11.06 P. M., †Tarboro 6.45 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.57 P. M., Weldon 1.42 A. M., †Norfolk 10.30 A. M., Petersburg 3.14 A. M., Richmond 4.00 A. M., Washington 7.41 A. M., Baltimore 9.08 A. M., Philadelphia 11.25 A. M., New York 2.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5.09 P. M., Chadbourn 5.41 P. M., Marion 6.43 P. M., Florence 7.25 P. M., Sumter 9.10 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.25 P. M., Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 5.25 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.08 P. M., *New York 9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 8.40 A. M., Weldon 11.52 A. M., Tarboro 12.12 P. M., Rocky Mount 12.47 P. M., Wilson 2.37 P. M., Goldsboro 3.20 P. M., Warsaw 4.11 P. M., Magnolia 4.24 P. M.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.01 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.22 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.53 A. M. Magnolia 8.05 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.35 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.27 P. M., Jacksonville 7.40 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Columbia 6.00 A. M., Atlanta 8.30 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.25 P. M., Sumter 8.08 A. M., Florence 9.58 A. M., Marion 10.36 A. M., Chadbourn 11.38 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 1209. P. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.50 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. M., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 8.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 A. M.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 A. M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrive Goldsboro 10.35 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 P. M.; arrives Nashville 5.05 P. M., Spring Hope 5.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 A. M., Nashville 8.35 A. M.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, Daily except Sunday, at 11.20 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning leave Clinton at 7.00 A. M and 3.00 P. M.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 A. M.; arrive Latta 10.26 A. M., Dillon 10.38 A. M., Rowland 10.54 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland. 6.13 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.28 P. M., Latta 6.46 P. M., Pee Dee 7.10 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 A. M., Chadbourn 11.48 A. M.; arrive Conway 2.03 P. M.; leave Conway 2.45 P. M., Chadbourn 5.45 P. M.; arrive Hub 9.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.27 P. M., Manning 6.58 P. M.; arrive Lane's 7.36 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.32 A. M., Manning 9.08 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.37 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 A. M., 7.58 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 12.00 M., 9.14 P. M.; leave Georgetown 7.00 A. M.; 3 P. M. arrive Lane's 8.25 A. M., 3.25 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 6.35 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.38 A. M., Cheraw 11.40 A. M., Wadesboro 2.25 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8.00 P. M.; arrive Darlington 8.35 P. M., Hartsville 9.21 P. M., Bennettsville 9.21 P. M., Gibson 9.45 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9.55 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.27 A. M., Hartsville 11.10 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except sunday at 6.35 A. M., Bennettsville 6.59 A. M., arrive Darlington 7.50 A. M. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7.00 A. M.; arrive Darlington 7.45 A. M.; leave Darlington 8.55 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.30 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3.00 P. M., Cheraw 5.15 P. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8.18 A. M., Darlington 9.00 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.30 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.30 P. M., 11.16 P. M.; arrive Selma 3.15 P. M., Smithfield 3.39 P. M., Dunn 4.00 P. M., Fayetteville 4.47 P. M., 1.14 A. M., Rowland 6.13 P. M.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 A. M., Fayetteville 12.18 P. M., 10.15 P

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN. 26

WARSHIP MAINE AT HAVANA.

Received With Every Courtesy and All Ceremonies Called for by Naval Etiquette Observed

DISSATISFACTION IN SPAIN.

Fear Expressed That It Will Provoke a Conflict—Regarded as an Act of Unwarranted Provocation — Spanish Warship to Visit American Ports.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The cabinet met at the usual hour to-day but gave only short notice to the subject of the Cuban situation, and that was confined closely to expressions of satisfaction at the manner in which the American press and people have received the news of the administration's action in sending the Maine to Havana.

There was no news from Consul General Lee of later date than yesterday. Two cablegrams came from him last night but they were not of particular significance. It was said that they were both in answer to questions but previously by the State Department, and it is presumed one at least had reference to the reported presence of German ships in Havana harbor.

The other reported that he was able to feed 2,000 persons daily in the city.

It was stated positively that in neither cablegram was there any request for a warship or reference to the Maine's movement.

A message came to the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Sicard. He wired that he had received and executed Secretary Long's order respecting the Maine and that she would sail at once. The order probably was received by the admiral about ten o'clock last night while off Tortugas harbor and the answer came back to Key West on the torpedo boat Dupont, which carried over the order.

A telegram from Consul General Lee was received at the State Department to-day at 2 o'clock and was carried by Assistant Secretary Day over to the White House for the information of the President. In this telegram General Lee said the Maine had been received with every courtesy. The commanders of German and Spanish ships of war had called upon the commander of the Maine, and he had returned their calls, the Spanish forts had fired salutes and all the ceremonies called for by naval etiquette had been observed, and in addition, the consul general stated that everything was tranquil in Havana.

The department officials have heard nothing officially of any trouble or misunderstanding between Consul General Lee and Secretary General Congosto, and attach little importance to the rumors to that effect. It is suggested that the basis may be the report current several days ago that Dr. Congosto had expressed displeasure because General Lee had declined to state officially that he had not predicted failure for the autonomy plan. It is said at the Navy Department that as matters stand there is no call for further instructions at present to Capt. Sigsbee, who is permitted to use his own discretion dealing in with the events of the day, although he has been enjoined to consult freely with Gen. Lee and was also minutely instructed before he arrived at Havana as to the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy.

It is likely that the Maine's crew will be kept closely aboardship. In this way the probabilities of an unfriendly encounter between a convivial party of sailors and rowdies will be reduced. Moreover, the confinement is believed to be necessary as a means of preserving the ship's company from the danger of contracting the yellow fever, which it is understood is now in evidence in Havana.

Because the Maine's men must remain under this close restriction it is likely that the ship will not be kept long in Havana harbor, but that she will be replaced in the course of a few weeks by one of the cruisers, such as the Marblehead or the Montgomery. It is not deemed proper to venture one of the heavy draft battleships like the Iowa or Indiana into Havana harbor save in an emergency, because it will be a needless exposure of the vessels to accident.

It is said at the Navy Department that the presence of the German ships at Havana has no significance at this time, as it is the custom for the training ships in the West Indies to call at that port every year on their return to Germany to secure supplies.

The Spanish Government has a numerous fleet in Cuban waters, but most of the craft are small gunboats used for maintaining the blockade against filibusters. There are, however, seven cruisers, of which one, the Marques de La Ensanada, is protected with some armor, although she is not larger than some of our gunboats, being 1,064 tons displacement.

There are nineteen gunboats, none over 550 tons.

Beside these gunobats there is a transport, the Legaspi, of 1,249 tons, five torpedo vessels and twenty-four small launches.

MADRID, January 25.—The *Imparcial* expresses fear that the dispatch of the United States battleship Maine to Havana will provoke a conflict, and adds: "Europe cannot doubt America's attitude toward Spain, but the Spanish people if necessary will do their duty with honor."

The *Epoca* asks if the dispatch of the Maine to Havana is "intended as a sop to the jingoes," and adds: "We cannot suppose the American Government so naive or badly informed as to image that the presence of American war vessels at Havana will be a cause of satisaction to Spain or an indication of friendship."

The Arrival at Havana.

HAVANA, January 25.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigsbee, which left Key West, Fla, on January 24th, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and was saluted by the forts and war vessels.

A report is current that the United States Consul General, Fitzhugh Lee, and Dr. Congosto, Secretary General of the Government, have had a slight misunderstanding.

After forwarding the bulletin referring to the report in circulation of a slight misunderstanding between General Fitzhugh Lee and Dr. Congosto, the correspondent of the Associated Press called upon the U. S. Consul General and was informed that nothing unpleasant had happened at the interview which took place between himself and Congosto, when rumor had it the misunderstanding occurred.

Shortly after the arrival here of the Maine, Lieutenant Albert Medrano, representing the Captain of the Port, Vice Admiral Jose Pastos, visited the United States battleship and extended the customary courtesies.

The arrival of the warship caused much surprise and excited considerable curiosity.

A naval lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, the Spanish flagship, visited the Maine early this afternoon, as did also an officer of the German cruiser Gneisenau, the school ship. Both visits were returned by Capt. Sigsbee, who at 6 o'clock called upon Rear Admiral Vicente Manterola at the Admiralty Office, and upon Vice Admiral Pastos, after which he had a prolonged conference with Consul General Lee. The consul general will return Captain Sigsbee's visit to morrow afternoon. He is arranging for a visit by Captain Sigsbee to acting Captain General Parrado.

The officers and sailors of the Maine will not go ashore at present in order to avoid possible friction; and the United States squadron will remain at the Dry Tortugas in the vicinity.

The Maine came to Havana to receive orders from Consul General Lee and will probably remain here for some time. Captain Sigsbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him and the courtesy and cordiality shown. The Maine bears a peaceful mission. The American newspaper correspondents will give a banquet to Captain Sigsbee, Consul General Lee and a number of Spanish officers.

MADRID, January 25.—Admiral Chacon, the admiral of the fleet, arrived here to-night and had a long conference with Admiral Bermejo; the minister of marine. He said that the recent evolutions had not demonstrated the perfect condition of the fleet.

The next cabinet council will decide which American ports the Spanish men of war are to visit.

The Spanish papers sharply stigmatized the Maine incident as an "act of unwarranted provocation." Most of them, however, counsel the people of Havana to show forbearance.

In official circles the tendency is to accept the argument that the United States is friendly and that it is needless to attach importance to the visit of an American vessel in Havana.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

As to Whether Prosperity Had Come as Result of the Present Administration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian Appropriation bill the House devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the present administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, but although good-natured, some hard knocks were given and received.

Mr. Richardson, Democrat, Tennessee, speaking to a pro forma amendment, adduced figures and financial authorities to prove that prosperity has not yet appeared. He quoted Mr. Wharton Barker to prove that there had been a decline equal to one per cent. in the price of one hundred standard commodities.

"If prosperity has not returned," asked Mr. W. A. Stone, Republican, Pennsylvania, how does it happen that in all the industrial regions men are employed and are not supported by charity as they were under the Cleveland administration?"

"The trouble with the gentleman," said Mr. Richardson, "is that his premises are all wrong. Labor is not employed in all the industrial regions. In New England 125,000 workers are now out on a strike.

Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Stone, Mr. Dingley and other Republicans all arose to reply, and in the confusion, Mr. Richardson called out that he had no desire to interfere with Mr. Stone's gubernatorial boom.

Proceeding, Mr. Richardson said he was reminded of a colloquy between a minstrel and an interlocutor, in which the former in reply to the latter, said there were only two things exactly alike—the Cleveland panic and the McKinley prosperity.

Mr. Grosvenor raised a laugh by saying it was a very poor case which had to be bolstered up with the arguments of Wharton Barker and illustrations from minstrelsy. Mr. Grosvenor cited the wool-raising industry and examples of what the Dingley law had done.

Mr. Dockery, Democrat, of Missouri, in discussing the cotton mills strike, contended that the strike had been urged by the operators in order that they might dispose of their surplus stock. The trouble was we were enormously overproducing in this country, and in the face of that fact the Republican party was restricting and narrowing our markets. The time was coming when this policy would be reversed. The growing trend of public sentiment could not be stayed. Eventually the tariff barriers would be broken down and our products would go out upon the seas of the world.

The political debate continued for an hour, the Republicans maintaining and the Democrats denying the existence of prosperity.

At 5.25 P. M. the House adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND MILLS.

Prospects Far From Good for a Settlement of the Labor Troubles.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, January 25.—With increasing discontent and unrest among the operatives at Fall River, with increasing privations among the strikers and the increase in calls for city aid at New Bedford, and the announcement of a 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend in the Pepperell mills and 3 per cent. annual dividend at Lacona mills, both at Bedford, where there are strikes, the prospects are far from good for a settlement of the labor troubles in New England this week.

The new turn of affairs to-day was not in Massachusetts. It was in Rhode Island, at the Centreville cotton mill, where a new strike was reported by 125 weavers quitting work on the claim that their cut averaged sixteen per cent. It was also announced that a bill would be introduced in the General Assembly to investigate the textile conditions in that State.

In Maine all was quiet. In New Bedford an unsupported rumor was current that one mill would break its agreement and restore the old wages scale.

Smallpox is reported from several points in Wise county, Va., though some of the cases are claimed to be measles. The disease was brought into Wise from Middlesborough, Ky.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

A HOT DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Acrimonious Debate on the Financial Question—Teller Resolution Considered.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS

Senator Butler's Provision for an Extension of the Free Delivery System—Pension Appropriation Bill Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—To-day's session of the Senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Senator Allison, of Iowa, Senator Berry of Arkansas, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in by the advocates and the opponents of the resolution.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill providing for an extension of the experiment of rural free delivery to every State and territory of the Union and to as many sections of those States and territories as possible. The amendment appropriates $250,000 to cover the expense of the proposed extension. Senator Butler spoke briefly in support of the amendment, saying that it had been drawn after full consultation with the Postmaster General.

The Pension Appropriation bill was passed, after a number of amendments offered by Senator Allen had been defeated.

The Teller resolution was then laid before the Senate.

Senator Allison claimed that the pending resolution gave the Secretary of the Treasury no more authority under the law than he now has. The Secretary may now pay Government obligations in coin.

Senator Allison thought if it were the purpose of the advocates of the pending resolution to force a depreciation of one of the great moneys of the country they ought to avow that purpose.

Senator Teller asked Senator Allison whether the last statement in the pending resolution was true—that is, "to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor?"

"It is not true in two respects," replied Senator Allison. "We have restored the silver dollar in the first place, and in the second the silver dollar is a legal tender."

Senator Berry, Democrat, of Arkansas, in an extended speech declared that the pending resolution was precisely the same as that for which the Senator from Iowa (Allison) voted twenty years ago.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, said it was well understood that the bond purchases were to be paid in gold, as they paid gold for the bonds, and he quoted from a speech of Senator Teller showing that he (Teller) had the same idea.

Senator Berry denied that there was such understanding and he would defy anybody to establish as a fact that there was such. In the course of his remarks Senator Berry said that the country had before it the spectacle of a secretary of the treasury who wanted to redeem silver dollars in gold and firmly to fasten the gold standard upon the country, yet the President had not the nerve "to kick him out of the cabinet."

Senator Teller, Colorado, followed in an extended speech in support of the resolution.

Senator Teller declared in conclusion that he had seen the national treasury robbed—a transaction the most disgraceful ever accomplished by a national administration. In view of that fact, he thought that the arrogation to themselves by the opponents of the resolution of all honesty was not warranted by the facts.

Senator Hoar replied to Senator Teller in a speech in which he deplored the "remarkable effort" of the Colorado Senator. He contended that the question was not one of the legal power, but of honor and good faith. He would not say that the Senator from Colorado had "squirmed" out of the question, nor would he order him "to sit down," as he had ordered the Senator from Indiana.

Senator Teller: "I will strike that out of my speech."

"If I were the Senator," said Senator Hoar, "I would have the entire speech stricken from the record."

Senator Hale then moved that the Senate adjourn.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, insisted that the Maine Senator should withhold his motion, as his remarks had placed the advocates of the resolution in a false light. "We are not monometallists," said he, "but bimetallists."

Senator Allison asked Senator Vest whether he thought the Bland-Allison act in substantial compliance with the concurrent resolution of twenty years ago.

"This is no financial kindergarten," said Senator Vest. "The Senator from Iowa ought to know what the Bland-Allison act meant, because he framed it himself."

The Senate then, at 2.45, adjourned until to-morrow.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

The Total Loss Will Not be Far From Two Million Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, January 25.—The Union elevator, which is situated in East St. Louis and owned by the United Elevator Company at St. Louis, was totally burned to-night with its contents, about 3,000,000 bushels of grain. A greater part of this was corn. Eighty-five cars loaded with corn destined for Newport News, and owned by E. B. White & Co., was also consumed, as well as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight house adjoining the elevator. Numerous cottages to the east of the elevator were also burned. The total loss, it is estimated, will not be far from two million dollars.

MARYLAND'S SENATOR.

Judge Louis E. McComas Elected to Succeed Arthur P. Gorman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ANNAPOLIS, January 25.—Judge E. McComas, of Washington county, was to-day elected to the United States Senate to succeed Arthur P. Gorman.

The final ballot, the first to-day, and the eighth since the contest began, resulted in his securing sixty-three votes to four for Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, the only other Republican who remained in the race until the end. Senator Gorman received forty-seven votes, the full Democratic strength in both Houses.

N. C. RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Hearing in the Contempt Cases Against Officials of the Southern Railway.

THE DECISION IS RESERVED.

A Hearing to be Given Railroads Friday On the Order Reducing Fertilizer Rates —Other Raleigh News—Large Lumber Mill to Resume Work.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25.

Secretary of State Thompson, who has just returned from a visit to Jacksonville, Onslow county, says the immense lumber mill there will soon begin operation. The mill has been idle for three years. It will resume operation under the management of McIntyre & Baltzer. The mills have contracts to turn out 30,000 feet of lumber per day for a term of three years. The capacity of the mills is 100,000 feet per day.

The Seaboard Air Line is building stock yards at the freight depot. Adjacent to the stock yards is the large storage warehouse, which will be completed next week. The warehouse will have capacity for holding 6,000 bales of cotton. Messrs. C. E. Johnson and A. A. Taylor are the owners.

The Baltimore physician who came for the purpose of operating on Mr. W. H. Willard received $1,600 for his services. The physician was only here a few hours. His fee was $1,000, and he received $25 an hour during his absence from the city of Baltimore.

The committee appointed by the directors of the North Carolina railroad to audit the accounts of the lease investigation was to have had a meeting here to-day. Director J. A. Smith was on hand, but Col. V. S. Lusk, the other member, is camped out at Washington waiting for the President to act on the appointment of judge of the Western district.

Collector Duncan tells your correspondent that he will recognize Populists in making his appointments. This statement will not be calculated to make the Republicans feel happy. They are of the opinion that the Pops have had a sufficiency of pap.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Railway Commission reserves decision in contempt cases against Col. Andrews and other witnesses of the Southern Railway. In making reply to the Commission the witnesses gave as a reason that to answer the questions propounded them might tend to incriminate them, and they invoked the protection the Constitution guaranteed them, in declining to answer questions. Witnesses denied any contempt of the laws of the State or the Commission. Chas. A. Cooke and W. C. Douglass spoke for the Governor and the Commissioners on the matter of contempt. Chairman Caldwell said that Attorney General Walser was legal adviser to one of the interested parties, and the Commission felt constrained to have other counsel. Col. W. A. Henderson and Mr. F. H. Busbee spoke for the witnesses. Counsel for the Governor held that the commission had power to punish for contempt, and that it should establish respect for itself by punishing high officials. The defence denied that the Commission was a court of record and had power to punish; held that the constitution guaranteed protection to the humblest citizen and that they could not be made to answer the questions. The Commission decided to take the matter under advisement

Col. Andrews filed a written reply to seven summonses recently served on him relating to the issuance of free passes and the shipment of freight by the Southern. One of these cited him to furnish a list of legislators given passes to ride to Chapel Hill. The Commission refused to make public the answers.

The Commission will hear the railroads on exceptions to the order reducing fertilizer rates on Friday.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company will be given a hearing on the reduction of telephone rentals February 17th. The Commission fixes the bond at five thousand dollars for failure to observe the order.

SEVERE WIND STORM.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property at St. Louis and Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—A gale of wind that reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27th, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great, prevailed here to-day. Its velocity was sixty-six miles an hour, fourteeen miles less than during the tornado. Two deaths, one fatal injury and several minor casualties were reported, as well as considerable destruction of property.

CHICAGO, January 25.—A blinding snow storm, which raged all day, did considerable damage in the city, made trouble for the street car companies and the railways and caused the loss of one life. The wind at times during the afternoon blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

South Chicago was practically isolated early this evening as far as railway traffic is concerned, and the towns surrounding it were in almost as disagreeable a situation.

In the city the snow was at times so thick and was hurled through the streets in such dense clouds by the strong wind that it was practically impossible for teamsters and gripmen to see ahead of them, and as a result there were a number of accidents in which people were slightly injured.

Of the through trains centering in Chicago two were reported missing early this evening. One of them was the St. Paul limited of the Great Western Railroad, and the other a train running between Chicago and Eau Claire, on the Wisconsin Central road.

Nothing has been heard from either of the trains since their departure. The wires along the roads are down at many points, but at those where communication is possible nothing has been heard of them.

Other roads are scarcely better. The storm played havoc with the time tables, and there was hardly a through train that arrived at the appointed hour.

Owing to the storm this afternoon two Illinois Central trains came into collision near Dubuque, resulting in the death of fireman Ellis Sweet and the fatal injury of Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDug.

FILIBUSTERING STEAMER SUNK.

She Carried Large Supplies of Dynamite and Ammunition for the Cubans.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 25.—Nineteen survivors of the suspected filibustering steamer Tillie, which probably sank off Barnegat, were brought to this port by a coasting schooner today. Four men were lost. Captain John O'Brien was among those saved.

The Tillie was abandoned last Sunday afternoon while off Barnegat in the midst of a storm. It is believed she was scuttled by traitors who had joined the party on board for the purpose of destroying the vessel. The nineteen who were saved escaped with great difficulty. The other four men could not be taken off and they went down with the vessel. Forty tons of dynamite, three dynamite guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition intended for the Cuban insurgents was on board the Tillie when she sank.

"OLDEST AND ONE OF THE BEST"

The Star Has Always Stood up for the Right.

[*Rocky Mount Argonaut.*]

Our esteemed contemporary. The MORNING STAR, of Wilmington, starts the New Year by presenting itself to its many readers in a brand new dress.

The "Star" is the oldest daily newspaper in the State, as well as being one of the best. Long may it shed its bright beams, and in the future, as in the past, point the way toward bettering the condition of the people of the State. The MORNING STAR has always stood up for the right. May it liye long and prosper.

IT IS BETTER to take Hood's Sarsaparilla than to experiment with unknown and untried preparations. We know Hood's Sarsaparila actually and permanently cures.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache. †

James J. Corbett last night signed articles calling for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, which George Considine, of Detroit, is confident he can pull off next summer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25-cents per box. For sale by R. R. Bellamy †

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found' Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Housekeepers Take Notice—Fine lot of Turkeys just received. If you are in need of A 1 Country Sausage, Liver Pudding, Chickens, Eggs, etc., etc., call on me. L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. jan 22 tf

Automatic Oil Can—Most complete can made. Shuts itself off when full. Fill your lamp in dark without the possibility of spilling the oil. Privilege of handling to one man in each town. A good thing for the right man. Wilmington people can buy direct from us. S. L. Smith & Son, manufacturers, Wilmington, N. C. jan 23 1m

M. C. Benson, Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is prepared to handle all classes of Country Produce, and solicits the same. Beef, Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. jan 22 tf

Notice of Removal—I have removed from 17 Princess street to 105 Princess street, where all my patrons will find prompt and polite attention. Remember Hair Cut or Shampoo costs you only 20 cents. Wm. Tienken. jan 20 tf

Steamer Croesus for sale, also Boilers for land or boat use, cheap. Walter Taft. jan 19 tf

Notice—I will lend you Money, or stand your Bond—Houses and Lots for sale on installments of $5c and up. Aquila J. Marshall, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 214 Princess Street. jan 16 1 m

H. J. Bierman, the wide awake Commission Merchant, handles everything in the produce line; also Hides, Furs, Wool, Wax, Pork, Beef, etc., 105 South Front street. Best stand in the city. Give him a trial. jan 5 tf

Money Made and time saved by new process for Parching Peanuts. I can roast large quantities at a time. It will pay you to let me roast for you. Write for particulars. A. E. Blake Wilmington, N. C. de 23 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Big Hominy, N. C. Head Rice, Choice Hay, and all kinds of Feed, lowest prices. Jno. S. McEachern. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. de 9 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Photographs.—For finest quality, latest styles, best material, finest finish, lowest prices, call on U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Cloudy weather makes no difference. oc 29 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

A POINTER

to those who don't know—is that we keep all kinds of game in season, besides beef in addition to our fresh and choice supply of everything in meats and poultry. We carry nothing but the best fed, fat and juicy meats, which we prepare for the table in good style. Our ham, sausage and bacon make a tempting morsel these cold mornings.

I. B. RHODES.
jan 22 tf Front Street Market.

We Have on Hand

A Complete and Varied Stock of Fresh Groceries.

Canned Goods,
Grain, Hay,
Lime, Cement,
Nails, &c.

Excellent Seed Oats.

WORTH & WORTH.
jan 1 tf

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TURPENTINE STILLS

—AND—

General Metal Workers

EXTRA KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS, ARMS AND BOTTOMS, and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work. When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 sa we 1m

"LOCK YOUR BARN DOOR"

BEFORE YOUR HORSE IS STOLEN. DON'T wait till it is too late, but get your lock, hinges and fittings in good order, at a reasonable expense, by purchasing them from J. W. MURCHISON, who always keeps a large assortment of all kinds of STABLE HARDWARE, HINGES, LOCKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, HAY KNIVES, CUTTING MACHINES, PITCHFORKS, etc.

See our PENINSULAR STEEL RANGE, the best on earth. A full line of Cooking and Heating Stoves always on hand.

Our line of AGATE WARE is the largest and most varied in the city.

Give us a call and we will please you.

J. W. MURCHISON,
jan 1 tf ORTON BUILDING.

Some send to Cammeyer's, others send elsewhere for what they need in SHOES, while all can save themselves money by buying at home. We have Val. Duttenhofer & Son's Ladies' Shoes at the uniform price of $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. This line is unexcelled. We carry Mundell's Children Shoes at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; besides many cheaper grades in all kinds. We sell a splendid line of Gent's Shoes also. We invite you to inspect our stock and WEAR OUR SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess streets. jan 22 tf

SADDLE HORSES, HARNESS HORSES

and MULES suitable for all purposes.

Two Car Loads of New Stock just received.

Don't think of buying until you have visited my Stables for you can buy them there cheaper than any where else in the city.

F. T. MILLS,

112 and 114 North Water St.
jan 21 tf

Put at the Head

OF YOUR

New Year's Resolutions

that hereafter you will buy your

Drugs and Toilet

Articles From

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
jan 1 tf Y. M. C. A. Building.

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire and Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Telephone No. 162. de 3

AN ELEGANT LINE OF PURE FRUIT PRESERVES

—AND—

JELLIES

AT 10 CENTS PER POUND.

The King Grocery Co.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
jan 14 tf

D. O'CONNOR,

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

WEAR THE W. B. CORSET.

SOLD ONLY BY

The C. W. Polvogt Co

Every pair warranted by us.

Do not pay fancy prices for other makes when we warrant every pair of W. B. we sell.

419—Medium and Extra Long Waist at	75c
410—Medium and Extra Long Waist at	1 00
206—Extra Long Waist, six hook, at	$1 00
438—Medium Length Waist at	1 00
164—Extra Long Waist, six hook, at	1 50
614—Extra Quality Sateen, medium length, at	1 75
401—White and Gray Nursing at	2 50
156—Abdominal, for very stout persons, at	1 00
136—Abdominal, for Young Ladies, at	1 50
430—Misses Corset at	75c
Ladies and also Misses Ferris Waists at	50c
Dr. Warner's Health Corset at	75 and 1.00
Sole Agents for the Standard Paper Patterns. Write for Fashion Sheet.	1 25

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 23 tf

PLUMBING!

We Have Added This Line to Our Business,

—AND WITH—

MODERATE PRICES AND GOOD WORK,

We hope to receive a fair share of the public Patronage.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

jan 5 tf

A SHINING BEACON

The Hearth Lit Up By Our Famous Coal Casts

Its effulgence beyond the confines of the room, and the weary wayfarer finds hope and cheer in the far reaching ray. Comfort yourself, your family, and the belated pedestrian by using our high grade Coals.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephones 64 and 94. Inter-State 146.
jan 1

J. A. SPRINGER & CO.

Ours Is Not Especially Thanksgiving Coal Nor Christmas Coal.

Better still, it is every day Coal, seven days to the week;

particularly adapted to good cold weather, such as we are likely to have from this time on.

For HIGH GRADE HARD COAL, both Red Ash and White Ash, in Egg Stove, Furnace and Range sizes, well screened and promptly delivered; also, for Tennessee Lump Coal. Your orders respectfully solicited. Our Coal will not only cook turkey in great shape, but is equally as good for cooking hog and hominy.

J. A. SPRINGER & CO.
jan 1 tf

STILL CUTTING THE PRICES AT 18 MARKET ST.

The Best All-Wool Carpet	47½ cents.
The Best 10-Wire Tapestry Carpet	68 "
The Best Velvet Tapestry Carpet	77½ "

OUR FLOOR OIL CLOTH AT A BARGAIN.

Bed and White Flannel and Comforts and Blankets at New York Cost, for Cash. Big drive in all lines for 15 days. Call and see for yourselves.

J. J. Shepard
jan 16 tf

AT COST FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

NO MEMORANDA MADE OR CHARGING.

Full Line of Staple and Fine Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES, &c., &c.

EVERYTHING AT COST FOR CASH.

MYERS & LEWIS,
jan 21 tf N. E. Corner Front and Market Streets.

CORN AND HAY.

1000 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Oats.
240 Bales Hay.
700 Bushels Meal.
40 Bags Wheat Bran.
50 Roll Paper Cutters.
125 Rolls Manilla Paper.
50 Coils Rope.
50 Bundles Twine.
120 Boxes Ball Cotton.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
jan 23 tf Wilmington, N. C

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS FOR

Seed Potatoes,

Houlton Rose and Early Ohios.

Genuine stock. Now in transit. Get our prices before buying.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocer, Nut and Mulberry streets.
jan 18 tf

Ask Your Druggist

ABOUT IT AND GET A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

You May Need It To-Night,

PYXIS CROUP REMEDY.

Always pleasant, safe, certain.
jan 22 tf

POTATOES, POTATOES.

100 Bbls. Early Rose Seed Potatoes.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

McCoskell Stalk Cutter.

Farmers all need the stalk cutter to cut Corn and Cotton stalks so as to plow their land.

D. L. GORE.
jan 18 tf